#### THE PHILIPPINE DECISION.

tired, no American would have mourned for the non-possession of the Philippines and the lack of obligation for the condition of their people, which has been dumped upon the United States. Such an obligation it is now felt excontrol or possession of the entire archipelago.

This advice finds support in the Parisian press. which to-day declares that resistance is impos sible, and that Spain should abandon the archipelago. Spanlards now in Paris declare that the Philippines are a drag, and assert that Spain would lift a cry of joy to be relieved of them if the terrific debt pressure should be thus les sened. On the other hand, Spaniards at home are clamoring that their Commission should bolt the conference, and, returning, thus fulfil the

geographical line for dividing the Philippines. Were they to retain the island of Luzon, another Power, possibly inimical now or hostile in the future, might occupy Mindanao or any of the nearby islands within cannon reach of Lucon. Again, jealousy caused by the advantages of the natives under American control on a single Island would become the source of unending bickering and possible complications between the United States and other Powers possing other islands of the group.

While commercial advantages may be held in part as a reason for the United States taking the entire group, it is small hazard to say that the chief concern of the American Commissioners has been to adopt a course which shall honorably meet the high demands imposed on the United States by the condition of the natives and the territory, should both be now suddenly surrendered to Spain, who is confessedly unable to compel peace, thrift or moral conditions in the archipelage.

IN EVENT OF RENEWED HOSTILITIES.

It is appreciated by Spaniards and Americans alike that should no treaty result here, hostilities will continue, and both sides clearly understand that in such event, the American fleet would immediately possess the Philippines beyond question, and without money considera-

yond question, and without money consideration to Spain. The Canaries would then be an
object of interest to the United States, and
possibly other Spanish possessions.

Close observers here express the belief that if,
in the event of renewed hostilities, the United
States approached the peninsular, no European
Power, in the present international condition,
would involve itself on behalf of Spain, Should
the American and Spanish Commissions approach a deadlock on the subject of the Philippines, Spain before retiring would doubtless propose arbitration.

Again careful observers here express the

pose arbitration.

Again careful observers here express the view that the submission of the case to any European Power in the present delicate conditions would be tantamount to a submission of a dispute to arbiters already involved in differences affecting possibly the case proposed

differences anecting possibly the case proposed to be submitted.

On Monday next the United States Commission will, American fashion, lay their case on the Philippines openly and comprehensively before their Spanish colleagues, and it is probable that the Spaniards will then first raise the point whether the protocol purposed to question Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. Signifferently touching this point is a recent utterance

Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. Significantly touching this point is a recent utterance by the Madrid "Imparcial" that the Spanish Commission should not remain in Paris if the intentions of the protocol concerning the Philippines were not carried out with the utmost rigor. On the eve of the Philippine negotiations there is unofficial anticipation that no treaty will be signed which involves the loss of the Philippines to Spain without a large financial consideration, and it would not cause surprise should the Spaniards, at some stage of the considerations, withdraw as a body, or if some members should resign, effecting the same result.

The American Commissioners to-day received

The American Commissioners to-day received from Washington full advices in response to the submission of their individual views regarding the Philippine question, and two sessions were held to consider these replies.

### OCCUPATION OF CUBA DISCUSSED.

THE PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH SECRE-TARY ALGER AND GENERAL CORBIN-GENERAL LAWTON'S VIEWS

tary Alger and Adjutant-General Corbin had an extended conference to-day, the principal topic under discussion being the occupation of Cuba. There is no disposition to change the date of January I fixed for the assumption of control by the United States. The questions discussed to-day related mainly to transportation, ships equipments, landings and camps. The reports of the Cuban Military Commission and of the Army Board sent to investigate and locate sites were considered. General Lawton, who has for some time been the Military Governor of Santiference and gave the President some information concerning conditions in Cuba. The reports of the Board to select sites gave a list of articles which would be immediately necessary, and the Department has directed the issue of advertisements for them. Colonel Hecker and Colonel Lee, quartermaster with the Board, have been orderd to Washington to report more in detail and to assist in the preparations for the emharkation of troops to Cuba.

In his convergation with General Lawton the President expressed his gratification at the victorious conclusion of the campaign in Santiago Province and at the manner in which the officers and men conducted themselves. General Lawton declined to discuss the recommendations which he will make to Secretary Alger respect-ing future operations of the Army and the Gov-ernment generally in Cuba. It has not been def-initely determined whether General Lawton will return to the command at Santiago, but the General expressed the opinion that he would not. The Department of Santiago, is now under Department of Santiago is now under

General Wood

It is yet too early, said General Lawton in response to questions on the subject, to express an opinion as to the time it will be necessary for this Government to maintain military supervision of the island of Cuba. This will have to be determined entirely by the course of future events. The Cubans are, generally speaking. General Lawton added, a quiet tractable people He did not think there would be any trouble in managing them, so far as this might be necessary pending the formation of an independent government on the island. So far as the cities are concerned, General Lawton did not believe there would be any difficulty in maintaining discipline and order, and in the country agricultural districts the formation of a constabulary composed of the natives would bring about the desired results.

lary composed of the hatter the desired results.

After the conference Secretary Alger said that it related to what regiments should be sent to Cuba as an army of occupation and to what points. He declined, however, to discuss the matter, and said that the details of the movement would not be made public.

WILL VOTE IN MID-OCEAN KANSAS VOLUNTEERS MAY HAVE AN IMPORTANT

EFFECT ON STATE ELECTIONS. Topeka, Kan., Oct. 28.—The members of the 1st Battalion of the 22d Kansas, who sailed from San

Prancisco for Manila, carry ballots with them and ween Honclulu and Manila. These six hundred men live in Western Kansas, where members of the Legislature have been elected by less than Iwenty-five majority. Both State committees admit that the majority. Both State committees admit that five majority. Both State committees admit that fully twenty-five members of the House in sparsely fully twenty-five members can be chosen or defeated by this mid-ocean vote. What worles them is the possibility of a delay in receiving the returns here until February 1, one month after the Lexislature meets. With a very close vote on State officers, as is now predicted, still greater complications confront them.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES IN CUBA

Washington, Oct. 29.—Advertisements inviting bids for providing the War Department with cerbids for providing the War Department with certain supplies required by the Quartermaster's bureau in Cuba will be issued in a few days. These include lumber of various dimensions, machinery of several kinds, including numps, iron pipe and lighters by which men and stores may be readily transported from shires to the shore. These are the Casses of pricies which the Hecker Board, now had advertised for. It is found impracticable to secure in Havana and other Cuban cities near the proposed sites all the materials needed, and, in consequence much of it will have to be shipped from the United States. The lumber is to be used in Russian dispatches to the British papers while Russian dispatches to the British Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan in succession to Sefer Villamil, Mayor of San Juan artived to late Spanish Mayor.

RELIEF ŠTEAMER AT SANTIAGO.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 29.—The steamer Port Victor from San Juan artived to-day, bringing relief supplies for the sick soldiers, in charge of Edward in Russian dispatches to the British Mayor of San Juan artived to-day, bringing relief supplies of making a brave show against the English we ought to have had a navy capable of making a brave show against the English we ought to have had a navy capable of making a brave show against the English we ought to have had a navy capable of making a brave show against the English Mayor of San Juan artived to-day, bringing for the late Spanish Mayor.

RELIEF

# De WOLF HOPPER.

## America's Most Popular Comedian Uses Paine's Celery Compound.



back almost to his infancy. When a lad in knickerbockers a family friend presented him with a thy theatre, with wings, borders and set stage was developed, and its cravings only satgreatest favorites on the American stage.

Breatest favorites on the American stage.

Back of every smooth performance there is an amount of preparation, study and rehearsal that soon tells on the health of every actor. It is significant how unanimous men and women in professional life, whether actors, editors, teachers or physicians, are in regard to Paine's celety compound. As a nerve tonic for the exhausting strain of their professional duties nothing else does the work of Paine's celery compound.

Knickerbocker Theatre,
Broadway and 38th st.,
New York City, Oct. 4, 1898.
Wells, Richardson & Co.,
Gentlemen—I cordially recommend Paine's
celery compound as being thoroughly efficacious.
Yours,

itimonials this remedy is constantly receiving. If I had never heard a word as to its remarkable invigorating capability. I could unhesitatingly recommend it from my own experience. As a fact, many of my professional friends have been urging me to try Paine's celery compound. It proved to be the very thing my tired system needed to overcome the exhausting effects of close application to stage work. I am recommending it to all my friends whenever they complain of sleeplessness, indigestion, or other indications of nervousness common in our profession. I am, yours, sincerely.

KATHERINE KIDDER

When the history of Paine's celery compound is studied it is easily understood why its popularity is so enormous. Paine's celery compound is the world-famed discovery of Prof. Edward Elisha Phelps, M. D. L. D., professor of materia medica at Dartmouth college. Prof. Phelps', unusual release stabilished his reputa-

teria medica at Dartmouth college. Prof. Phelps' unusual talent established his reputation and prominence among his professional brethren. Appointed lecturer on materia medica and medical botany in Dartmouth college, he continued a member of the faculty until a few years before his death in 1880. til a few years before his death in 1880.

celery compound as being thoroughly efficacious.
Yours.

DE WOLF HOPPER.

Another testimonial taken at random from the many that are constantly received from the theatrical profession says.

New York City, Sept 25, 1808.
Wells, Richardson & Co.,
Gentlemen—If others have been helped by Paine's celery compound as decidedly as in my case, I do not wonder at the enthusiastic tes-

### ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

MARCHAND'S DEPARTURE FROM FASHODA REGARDED AS A RIFT IN THE CLOUD.

London, Oct. 29.-The arrival of Major Marchand at Khartoum, on his way to Cairo, with the portion of his report which was not finished when Captain Baratier left Fashoda, is regarded as a rift in the clouds overhanging Anglo-French relain Paris that orders were sent to the Major to go to Cairo, it is fully believed here that the French officer would not be on his way to Catro unless he had received a hint to that effect from the French Government, who consider that his leaving Fashoda will take the sting out of the situation, and at the same time prepare France for the eventual withdrawal of the whole expedition, which now con-sists of seven officers and 120 men

The British view of thi latest move is that the lighted to afford Major Marchand the facilities for reaching Cairo. But they would hardly care to send him back, except in the capacity of a guest or scientific explorer. That is to say, France first have to renounce her political claims based on

In the mean while, in the voluntary return of Major Marchand, the French Minister of Foreign M Delcasse and the Government of France have got over a great difficulty from a cassé had declared that the French Government could not do the impossible—that is to say, recall Major Marchand Therefore, the latter's return has enabled the French Government to "save its face," as the saying goes. It is recognized, how-ever, that even if the tricolor of France is hauled down at Fashoda the main subject of dispute remains, and may cause anxious moments in both countries before the Bahr-el-Ghazal question is set tled, all hough there has been a confident feeling for the last few days that war will be averted The French Ministerial crisis at first increased the feeling of anxiety which prevailed as to the prospects of a peaceful solution, but in the list of new Ministers the British newspapers see a body of experienced and capable men who are able to lead The retention of M. Delcassé at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ever, is not regarded favorably, as he is the father so-called, of the Marchand adventure

An instructive account of the origin of the whole enterprise appears in an important Paris paper, which says that the Marquis de Mores, the Anglophobe French explorer, who was assassinated in the Hinterland of Algeria, really conceived grandiose plans, which he submitted to M. Delcassé, who fell in with his views, and dis-patched Major Marchand to the Upper Nile, while De Mores started for the Sahara, with the avowed will vote on Kansas officers about midway be-tween Honolulu and Manila. These six hundred chand, the Province of Buhr-el-Ghazal. The plan of campaign included the organization of all the armed people opposed to Great Britain, and included even the co-operation of the Khalifa whose orces, led by Frenchmen, would attack the British and the Khalifa, backed by the French explorers would thus interpose a buffer between Egypt and Central Africa, thereby thwarting British aims De Mores and his party were massacred at the outset of their journey, but Marchand succeeded in carrying out its part of the plan, and there is reason to believe that the French Government now wishes he had not done so. As the "Eclair"

said the Czar has characterized the French attitude as reckless

In the mean while military and naval preparawas talk at Devonport to-day of a flying squadror being commissioned. But a reassuring feature is the departure of Sir William Henry White, the

and commissioned, but a reassuring reature is a departure of Sir William Henry White, the director of Naval Construction of the British Navy a a two months visit to Egypt. No extreme easures, therefore, are expected by the Admiralty flicials at the present moment, at all events. George Wyndham, Conservative Member of Parament for Dover, speaking to his constituents, as mede an interesting comparison between British and American alms. He sold.

The Egypt we are actuated by the very sentiments which actuated America in the recent war, and the case of the Philippine Islands America ould not tolerate the situation there, and, having ndertaken a task, she objected to being hampered by Germany, and so made it plain that, since she sengaged in a laudable enterprise in a sphere in rhich another. Power felt itself called upon to needle, she must have a free hand to bring it to successful lesue. That is precisely the British few of the basin of the Upper Nile.

The rumor from Paris of the intention of the Ritish Government to declare Egypt under the rotectorate of Great Britain has attracted little strention, as the general feeding is that the moment is clearly inopportune for such a stop It would be only playing into the hands of France, there is persistent talk, however, of Great Britain dooting extreme measures toward the Khedive ferry unless he modifies his attitude. It is well ferry tunies he modifies his attitude. It is well

There is persistent talk however, of Great Britain adonting extrems measures toward the Khedive of Egypt unless he modifies his attitude. It is well known that he returns from each of his visits to European courts filled with sinister ideas against British tutelage. But ever; act of petulancy has been met with an iron hand. It is asserted that the Khedive has shown no capacity for government, and is a mere puppet in the hands of French intriguers. Consequently it has been mooted that he is likely soon to be deposed in favor of his brother. Mohamed All, who was born in 1875, and who is a brighter and more amiable youth.

The plans for the reorganization of the newly reconquered Soudan have already been drawn up, and the Egyptian Government has decided that the first credit. 1950-990, is to be chiefly devoted to extending the railroad to Khartoum and organizing a Soudan police force.

HOBSON BEFORE BUREAU CHIEFS.

EXPLAINS THE WEECKING WORK ON CERVERA'S SHIPS

Washington Oct 29 - Naval Constructor Hobson arrived in this city to-day from Philadelphia, where he took part in the Peace Jubilee. This afternoon he appeared before the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs for the purpose of explaining the confition of the Spanish ships wrecked off Santingo and the

THE FOURTH OHIO COMING HOME. San Juan De Porto Rico, Oct. 22.-The United States transport Chester left San Juan to-day with the 4th Ohio Regiment on board.

the eff Onto regiment on board.

Political agitators continue their statements regarding the unpopularity of the reappointment of the Munoz Cabinet. Of twenty-four San Juan Councilmen appointed by General Brooke five have declined to accept the positions, stating that they will not serve under men who administered Spanish It is thought that the general opinion is affairs. It is thought that the general opinion is that General Brooke is pursuing the best possible course in the circumstances, although men of good standing consider the retention in administrative positions of this Cabinet, whose members, they declare were identified with the Spanish oppressions, is a hardship for the patives.

Senor Fancisco dei Valle has been appointed Mayor of San Juan in succession to Senor Villamil, the late Spanish Mayor.

NEWS NOTES FROM HAVANA.

THE CURAN CONGRESS DISSOLVED-AN INVEN-

Havana, Oct. 29.-The dispatch-boats Scorpion and Manteo are in port, having arrived here yes-

nitely selected, and work on the landing-stage begar this morning, under the direction of Captain
Crawford, of the Engineer Corps.

J. A. Wood, the architect of the Plant Line, arrived here this morning on the Mascotte.

The Colonial Congress was dissolved yesterday by decree of Captain-General Blanco.

Captain Brooks has been assigned by the United States Military Commissioners to make a detailed inventory of every gun mounted on the fortifications of Havana, as agreed upon at yesterday's meeting of the joint Commission. The captain began work this morning, in company with two Spanish officers appointed by the Spanish side. This is the first step taken by the Commission to investigate on its own account the ordnance exist-

The relief supplies of the Red Cross steamer City of San Antonio have been so far distributed as follows: Sixty tons at Cardenas, twenty tons at Coion, twenty tons at Jovellanos, twenty tons at Navagas, ten tons at Union de Reyes, ten tons at Savanilla, forty tons at San Domingo, twenty tons at Sagua la Grande, sixty tons at Santa Clara and twenty tons at Guanabacoa. All the hospitals and asylums at Matanzas have also received medical

Captain Forsker, attached to the United States Commission, who has been sick for some time past, continues to improve in health.

The second engineer of the Manteo died recently

at sea of heart disease.

The Civil Governor of Havana recently ordered the removal of all the beggars who are infesting the public thoroughfares. They will be taken to homes, hospitals and asylums designated for that purpose. The work of removing the beggars was begun yesterday. They were paced in closed wagons, which, however, did not turn out to be satisfactory conveyances. The beggars proved to be most unwilling passengers, opening the back doors of the vehicles and taking to their heels as soon as the drivers turned their backs. Consequently the first day's attempt to free the streets and public places of the hordes of professional mendicants was entirely unsuccessful.

The arrivals here to-day included the steamer Mascotte, from Key West; the brig Alfredo, from Buenos Ayres; the brig Viajero, from Port of Spain, and the schooner Warren Adams, from Brunswick, Ga.

MORTALITY OF THE WAR.

THE LIVES OF NEARLY THREE THOUSAND SOL-DIERS AND SAILORS SACRIFICED CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS

Chicago, Oct. 29.-Pensions Commissioner Evans, Chicago, Oct. 29.—Pensions Commissioner Livains, who is in this city, states that up to September 30 the war with Spain had caused the loss of the lives of 2,996 American soldiers and sailors. He further declared that the statistics of his office show that the percentage of deaths in camps from disease last the percentage of deaths in camps from disease last times. summer was much less than in the Civil War. When asked for further particulars he spoke

In the Rebellion 40 000 men were killed in battle and 360,000 perished it camps and prisons. From official figures which I have recently completed, covering a period from May 1 to September 30, I find that the total number of deaths as a result of the war with Spain was 2,905. Of this number were officers. At Santiago the loss of life was 22 officers and 222 men. This is an average of one officer for every ten men. At Cardenas one officer was killed. Since the battles on Cuban soil sixty-one men have died of wounds received in service. The total number of American soldiers who have fied in camps from disease is 80 officers and 2,520 crivates. This is remarkable in view of the terri-ic climatic disadvantages, and it fully verifies the soldier's adage that disease kills more men than builets. There have been six hundred claims for pensions filed to date as a result of the war.

'In the Cuban campaign the loss of so many officers is accounted for by the fact that Spanish sharpshooters hidden in the trees and dense folinge used smoke.ess powder, and picked off the officers with ease. Some of the wounds received by officers were remarkable. I recall one case in particular that of Captain Knox, of the lat Cavalry. The Captain was snot in the back. The ball penetrated als kidney, liver and lung and broke two of He is alive to-day, and the President has sted him."

WAR INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

WORK CONCLUDED AT CHATTANOOGA SOME OF

Chattanooga, Tenn. Oct. 29.-The War Investigating Commission closed its sitting here to-night

by hearing the testimony of some residents as to o the causes of the sickness of the soldiers. defended the climate as salubrious and healthful, and generally attributed the prevalence of disease to the habits of the volunteers. Among the witnesses to-day were Major Edward T. Comegys, medical purveyor of Camp Thomas; Lieutenant James M. Arrowsmith, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, and Drs Boyd and Baxter. Major Comegys saying the men did not know how to take care of "They seemed to think."

themselves "They seemed to think," he said, "that when they had put on the uniforms there was nothing else to do-that they could simply enjoy themselves, and their officers would do the rest." He thought the colonels and regimental surgeons were to blame.

At midnight General Dodge's private car was detached from the special train to permit the train to depart for Knoxville, with all the Commissioners on board, except General Dodge. Colonel Sexton and Pr Connor These three members of the Commission remain in Chattanoga until to-morrow night, when they will start for Lexington, Kyproceeding thence to Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit, and taking testimory at each place in turn.

NINTH PENNSYLVANIA MUSTERED OUT. Wilkesbarre, Penn. Oct 29 - The 9th Pennsylvania Regiment was formally mustered out of service to day and the men were paid off. The paymaster day and the men were paid of the payment of the distributed nearly \$40.000 among them. While the 5th did not see active service, it suffered heavy losses from disease. Three captions died from typhold fever and twenty-six privates fell victims to the same disease.





"toeing in" An easy, natural cure for most undesirable habit. \$2 to \$2.75.

Simply an example of the the Children. All at mod-

60-62 West 23d St., New York.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y. 8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS! hat big family paper, The Hiustrated Weekly Sentine, Denver, (Nilo, (founded 1888), will be sent ten week) trial for 10c., clube of 6, sec. 12 for \$1. Special offer rely to introduce it. Latest mining news and illustraTHE BIG STORE

The Aftermath of the Great Sale in the Cloak Dept. Last week's sale broke all previous rec-ords in Cloak, Suit and Waist selling, just as the values offered excelled any and all the previous efforts in value giving. Be-

> traces of this extraordinary event and close out the broken lots it left in its wake. We will do this to-morrow at prices that cannot fail to accomplish the

fore we can once more resume the even

tenor of our ways we must clear away all

SEVEN GREAT BARGAIN LOTS FOR MONDAY'S SHREWD SHOPPERS, each one well worth a special trip downtown. Lot 1 - A special assortment of Lagios' Odd

and & d Tairor-Made Suits, with silk lined jacket and perceline-lined skirt, plain or fancy trimmed, tight fitting, fly front and 10.00 double-breasted. Regular \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00 suits, for Monday to close, choice at 10.00

L. 2.—Ld -s' Vailo -Mad - Cp - braided and satin trimmed, lined throughout with silk serge, full sweep and deep storm collar, value \$12.00, for 8.90 3.—Lad of High Ciass Tailored on C. att. of Tan and Royal Kersey, all black, extra quality, lined throughout with extra quality silk, value \$20.00, for 13.73 Monday, special

Lot 4 .- L des' Black and Tane Kes w Too Cart, nestly tailored satis lined throughout, strap seam trimmed, double breasted, value \$13.50, for Mon-

Lot 5 - A special purchase of Al Wood Flannel and Cahm o Wapoers, some trimmed with braid and ribbon, others with velvet ribbon, value \$6. for Monday, special

Lo 6 - Glec in Seal Colare es. extra quality, satin lined, trimmed with 11.50 short ruffle of electric seal, value \$18.00, for Monday, special Lot 7. - Just 100 Skun & Scris, extra quality, trimmed with ten tails and two

heads, value \$8, Monday, special Sale Very Extraordina y of Women's Finest Imported and Domestic



We have closed out from one of the leading importers of highest cost imported French underwear his entire sample line, consisting of several hundred exquisite pieces. Night Gowns, Drawers, Corset Covers, Chemises, Skirts, etc., etc.

There are but one or two garments of a kind, and every piece is absolutely perfect—in fact, more so than the usual run of the merchandise itself-samples being always extra carefully prepared, as you can imagine. Most of the pieces show signs of handling, a little soiled or mussed, but one dip into the washtub will remove every trace of that.

WE OFFER THE ENTIRE LOT MONDAY, AND UNTIL EVERY PIECE HAS FOUND

A PURCHASER, AT A Discount of One-Half Off.

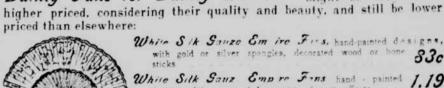
The regular prices will be cut in two to secure a quick disposal of the To insure the benefit of first selection you should be here Monday afternoon. We also offer the following additional attractions in Muslin

Uderwear for Monday: 100 dozen good quality Muslin Corset Covers, square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and pearl buttons; regular 35c. covers; for Monday 200 dozen Cambric drawers, well made, with yoke hand; deep hem tucks; actual value 25 cts.

25 dozen Mother Hubbard style Night Gowns, made of fine muslin, neck and sleeves Hamburg edging; voke with two rows of insertion, and 4 rows of cluster tucks; really worth \$1.00; for Monday, special at

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in blue, pink, red and gray, with large white combination sails crochet edges; front trimmed with ribbon and silk frogs; regular price \$1.50; Monday 75 dozen Fiannellette Gowns, Mother Hubbard style collar, front and s'eeven trimmed will

These "cupid shields" Dainty Fans for Dainty Women. might be very much



While S /k Sanzo Em ire Firs, hand-painted designs with gold or silver spongles, decorated wood or hone 8.3



White Silk Sauz Empre Fins hand - painted 1.19 designs, plain or spangled, a variety of prietty effects

When Silk Sauza Son a a Em iro Fare, exquisitely carved ivory sticks, worth from \$3.00 to \$7.50, to-morrow, choice Brack Satin As oria Silk Saches, the belt every one is wearing, with real ent

Dainty Wear for Chilaren.

Reckon up what it would cost you in time, material and work to

make either one of these offerings, and you'll better appreciate the genuine bargain each of them represents: Children's Pi-id Dr s es. lined throughout, made waist effect, with ruffle over shoulder and yoke trimmed with fancy braid, sizes 1 to 5 years, ac ually 89c worth \$1.25, here Monday at

Children's Our ing Fan of Devices, waist or Mother Hubbard effect, with turn down collar and ruffle of same material, forming a circular yoke; sizes 29c 6 mos. to 3 years, actually worth 48c.; to-morrow, choice at

Imported Modesca Corsets. There are still a few left from the clearance sale we in-

augurated in order to make room for new imported goods, and while they last they will be sold as follows: S.o. Mide s, low bust, short hips, long waisted, all colors, for- 2.95

merly sold at \$4.00, present price there will also be a lot of Prima Donn Corsets, large sizes only, in white

and black, French gored cut, actually worth \$3.50, to-motrow spe-

Chinese Jade Bracelets. To-morrow we shall offer 1,000 Chinese Jade Dyed Bracelets, the present fad and destined to be 



Books at Less Than Cost. This lot of books is limited, so if you are

interested come early. The books are beautifully bound in the best English cloth, with gilt top, gold title on back and sides, good printing and fine quality of paper. They are actually cheap at 50c. per volume. Our price to-morrow 25c

Following are a few of the titles:

Silence of Dean Maitland. The Princess of the Moor. The White Company. The Alhambra.

The Lady with the Rubies. Nimrod & Co. The Quill Driver. A Wife's Repentance, etc.

Notions-Specials for Monday.

The prices that follow need no explanation: Five Yards Black Velveteen Binding 13.4 inches wide, per piece Satin and Silk Hose Supporters, plain or frilled silk web, all colors and black, actually 190

worth 35c. to 65c. per pair, choice to-morrow

The Fountain Hook and Eye Patent Spring, none better, black or white, sizes 2, 3, 4.